U.S. Department of Energy Energy Information Administration Form EIA-906 (2003)	*POWER PLANT REPORT*	Form Approved OMB No. 1905-0129 Approval Expires 11/30/04

PURPOSE

Form EIA-906 collects information from all regulated and unregulated electric power plants and combined heat and power (CHP) facilities in the United States. Data collected on this form include electric power generation, fuel consumption, fuel heat content, fossil fuel stocks, and useful thermal output at combined heat and power plants. These are used to monitor the current status and trends of the electric power industry. Further information can be found at www.eia.doe.gov.

REQUIRED RESPONDENTS

The monthly Form EIA-906 is a sample of electric power plants and combined heat and power facilities. Electric power plants and combined heat and power facilities that are not selected to respond monthly must file annually on this form.

RESPONSE DUE DATE

Monthly data are due to EIA by the 10th working day following the close of the calendar month.

Annual data are due to EIA three weeks after the receipt of the form.

METHODS OF FILING RESPONSE

Secure methods of electronically transmitting survey information are the web-based form option (Option 1). With this option, EIA uses security protocols to protect the information against unauthorized access during transmission. Facsimile and e-mail transmissions (including files attached to e-mail messages) travel over ordinary telephone lines and are not considered secure electronic methods of transmitting survey data. Option 1 is the preferred method for filing.

Option 1: Submit your data electronically over the Internet using a web-based form. Log on to www.eia.doe.gov/electricity/edc for system validation instructions.

Option 2: FAX your Form EIA-906 to the following FAX number:
Unregulated: (202) 287-1943 or 1962
Regulated: (202) 287-1585

Option 3: Mail your Form EIA-906 to the EIA at the following address:

U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration, EI-53
Mail Station: BG-076 (Form EIA-906)
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20077-5651

Note: If you choose reporting Option 1 (Internet) or Option 2 (FAX), you are not required to submit your form by mail.
Retain a completed copy of this form for your files.

CONTACTS

For questions regarding the Form EIA-906 or additional information contact:

Unregulated: Channele Carner
Telephone: (202) 287-1928
FAX: (202) 287-1943
Email: channele.carner@eia.doe.gov

Regulated: Melvin E. Johnson
Telephone: (202) 287-1754
FAX: (202) 287-1585
Email: melvin.johnson@eia.doe.gov

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Additional Forms. Additional copies of the form can be downloaded from the EIA web site at http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/page/forms.html

Data Reporting

- Report data for all generators by prime mover. For example, report aggregated data for all steam turbines under ST.
- Report data for all generating units that are operable, including those using renewable or alternative energy sources.
- Report generation and fuel consumption for each prime mover at the plant.
- Report heat content for each fuel consumed.
- Report stocks and useful thermal output at the plant level.

Form Revisions. Submit revisions to data previously reported as soon as possible after the error or omission is discovered. Do not wait until the next reporting month's form is due to send resubmission(s). A resubmission should be completed for each revised page. A photocopy of the original submission that clearly shows any changes to the data is acceptable. Draw a line through the incorrect data. Write the correct data above the incorrect data. The revised page will be treated as a replacement for the original page. Fax or mail one copy of the resubmission. Electronic submissions can be modified on the data entry screen.

ITEM-BY-ITEM INSTRUCTIONS
Page 1

Survey Contacts: Verify information, contact person(s) name, title, telephone number, fax number, and e-mail address. If incorrect, draw a line through the incorrect entry and provide the correct information. Provide any missing information. Typed or legible handwritten entries are acceptable. Electronic submissions can be modified on the data entry screen.

Reporting For: Verify report month, respondent name, and address. If incorrect, draw a line through the incorrect entry and provide the correct information. State codes are two-character postal abbreviations. Provide any missing information. Typed or legible handwritten entries are acceptable. Note that respondent ID is assigned by EIA and should not be changed. Electronic submissions can be modified on the data entry screen.

Respondent name, operator code, plant name, plant code, plant capacity, and state are pre-printed using data reported on Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report." Any changes to these data must be consistent with data reported on Form EIA-860. Operator and plant codes are assigned by EIA and can not be changed.

Comments and Special Information: Use this section as space to provide data that does not fit elsewhere on the form. For example, if a plant began to use several new fuels during the month and there is not room to put them all in the blank lines provided.

Also use this space to explain unusual circumstances regarding the reported data. Examples include:

- Unusual occurrences that significantly altered the operations of the plant (e.g., scheduled and unscheduled outages, weather);
- Adjustments from the previous reporting period;
- Transfer of stocks or inventory adjustments;
- Values that had to be estimated due to equipment failure or other factors; and/or
- Adjustments to generators affecting maximum generator nameplate capacity.

ITEM-BY-ITEM INSTRUCTIONS
Page 2

Respondent Name, Respondent ID, and Reporting Period: Verify the pre-printed respondent name and reporting period. If incorrect, draw a line through the incorrect entry and provide the correct information. Electronic submissions can be modified on the data entry screen. Note that respondent ID is assigned by EIA and can not be altered.

Type of Respondent: Indicate, by checking the appropriate space, whether the respondent is a regulated or unregulated generator. Write in the Comments Section if the plant is being transferred from a regulated to unregulated entity. Include the names of the regulated and unregulated operating companies.

Plant Name: column a. Provide an explanation of name changes in the Comments Section, located on page 1 of the form.

Plant ID: column b. Plant ID may not be changed. If you have questions regarding the Plant ID, please call or email the appropriate contact identified on page i.

State: column c. If the State listed is the incorrect location for the plant, cross out the pre-printed information. Use the U.S. Postal abbreviation to show the State in which the plant is physically located.

Prime Mover Type: column d. If the information is incorrect, cross through the code and provide the correct prime mover code. If you added a generator with a new prime mover code, please include it. Electronic submissions can be modified on the data entry screen.

- Provide additional codes in column d if omitted from the pre-print.
- Provide the required information in columns e through h, and column j.
- Please coordinate with the Form EIA-860 data submission for your plant. Use the prime mover codes from the following list:

Prime Mover Type	Prime Mover Description
ST	Steam Turbine, including nuclear, geothermal and solar steam (does not include combined cycle)
GT	Combustion (Gas) Turbine (includes jet engine design)
IC	Internal Combustion (diesel, piston) Engine
CT	Combined Cycle Combustion – Turbine Part
CA	Combined Cycle – Steam Part
CS	Combined Cycle Single Shaft (combustion turbine and steam turbine share a single generator)
CC	Combined Cycle Total Unit – Planned plants only, for which specific generator details cannot be provided.
HY	Hydraulic Turbine (includes turbines associated with delivery of water by pipeline)
PS	Hydraulic Turbine – Reversible (pumped storage)
PV	Photovoltaic
WT	Wind Turbine
CE	Compressed Air Energy Storage
FC	Fuel Cell
OT	Other – Specify in Comments Section.
NA	Unknown at this time. Use only for plants/generators that are in planning stage, for which specific generator details cannot be provided.

ITEM-BY-ITEM INSTRUCTIONS continued

Energy Source: column e. If your plant/facility uses an energy source that is not preprinted, provide the data for the additional energy sources in Column e. Use the Comments Section on page 1 if you run out of space.

Include start-up and flame stabilization fuels.

If the fuel codes for the plant include Other Biomass Solids, Liquids, or Gasses (OBS, OBL, or OBG codes), or the Other code (OTH), please specify the energy source in the Comments Section located on page 1 of the form. Use additional pages if necessary.

If the pre-printed energy source is incorrect, please cross through the code and provide the correct code. Electronic submissions can be modified on the data entry screen.

For each additional energy source provide:

- Quantity consumed by prime mover in column h;
- Heat content for each fuel in column j; and
- Stocks for coal and petroleum fuels for the entire plant in column i.

ITEM-BY-ITEM INSTRUCTIONS continued

ENERGY SOURCE CODES

Use the following energy source codes and unit labels:

Energy Source Code	Unit Label	Energy Source Description
BIT	tons	Anthracite Coal and Bituminous Coal
LIG	tons	Lignite Coal
SUB	tons	Subbituminous Coal
WC	tons	Waste/Other Coal (includes anthacite culm, bituminous gob, fine coal, lignite waste, waste coal)
SC	tons	Coal-based Synfuel, including briquettes, pellets, or extrusions, which are formed by binding materials or processes that recycle materials
PC	tons	Petroleum Coke
AB	tons	Agricultural Crop Byproducts/Straw/Energy Crops
BLQ	tons	Black Liquor
MSW	tons	Municipal Solid Waste
OBS	tons	Other Biomass Solids (specify in Comments)
SLW	tons	Sludge Waste
TDF	tons	Tire-derived Fuels
WDS	tons	Wood/Wood Waste Solids (paper pellets, railroad ties, utility poles, wood chips, bark, and other wood waste solids)
DFO	barrels	Distillate Fuel Oil (Diesel, No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 Fuel Oils)
JF	barrels	Jet Fuel
KER	barrels	Kerosene
RFO	barrels	Residual Fuel Oil (No. 5, No. 6 Fuel Oils, and Bunker C Fuel Oil)
WO	barrels	Waste/Other Oil (including Crude Oil, Liquid Butane, Liquid Propane, Oil Waste, Re-Refined Motor Oil, Sludge Oil, Tar Oil, or other petroleum-based liquid wastes)
OBL	barrels	Other Biomass Liquids (specify in Comments)
WDL	barrels	Wood Waste Liquids excluding Black Liquor (BLQ) (includes red liquor, sludge wood, spent sulfite liquor, and other wood-based liquids)
NG	Mcf	Natural Gas
BFG	Mcf	Blast Furnace Gas
OG	Mcf	Other Gas (specify in Comments)
PG	Mcf	Gaseous Propane
LFG	Mcf	Landfill Gas
OBG	Mcf	Other Biomass Gas (Specify in Comments) (includes digester gas, methane, and other biomass gases)
PUR	MMBtu	Purchased Steam
WH	MMBtu	Waste heat not directly attributed to a fuel source. Note that WH should only be reported where the fuel source for the waste heat is undetermined, and for combined cycle steam turbines that are not supplementary fired
PS WAT	MWh	Electricity used for pumping at a Pumped Storage Hydroelectric Facility
NUC	N/A	Nuclear Fission (Uranium, Plutonium, Thorium)
GEO	N/A	Geothermal
SUN	N/A	Solar
HY WAT	N/A	Water at a Conventional Hydroelectric Turbine
WND	N/A	Wind
OTH		Specify in Comments Section

ITEM-BY-ITEM INSTRUCTIONS continued

Maximum Generator Nameplate Capacity: column f. This column contains pre-printed data based on the information reported by your company on Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report." If the information is incorrect, cross through the value and provide the correct value in megawatts. Electronic submissions can be modified on the data entry screen. Please coordinate with the Form EIA-860 data submission for your plant.

Generation: column g.

- Report a single generation value for each prime mover, regardless of the number of energy sources for that prime mover. For example, all generation from your steam turbines with multiple energy sources should be reported as one number under the primary energy source.
- Combined heat and power facilities should provide gross generation for each prime mover.
- Electric power plants should provide net generation.
- Data must be reported in megawatthours (MWh), rounded to whole numbers, no decimals.
- Enter zero when a plant has no generation for a prime mover.
- For electric power plants only: Note that whenever the normal station service electrical energy utilization exceeds the gross electrical output of the plant, a negative number should be reported for net generation. Indicate negative amounts by using a minus sign before the number.
- Combined Cycle Units: Report generation for the combustion turbine (CT) and the steam turbine (CA) separately. If multiple energy sources are used, report each energy source separately. Report supplemental firing fuels in duct burners and/or auxiliary boilers under steam turbine code (CA).
- Pumped Storage Plants: Report net generation as a negative number in column g and report pumping energy in megawatthours in column h. Note that the net generation is equal to gross generation minus pumping energy.

Energy Source Consumption: column h.

- Combined heat and power facilities should report all fuels consumed by the cogeneration system for all purposes – power, useful heat, and losses. See the Glossary (page viii) for definitions of combined heat and power plants, cogeneration system and consumption of energy.
- All other entities should be reporting fuel used only for the production of electric power.
- Include start-up and flame stabilization fuels.
- Report actual values or, if necessary, report estimated values and state in the Comments Section (located on page 1 of the form) that the value is an estimate.
- Enter zero when a plant has no fuel consumption.
- If a prime mover uses an energy source that is not pre-printed, write in the additional fuel codes and report all fuel consumed.
- Please refer to the unit conversion chart (page x), when necessary, to convert your units to the required units.
- Combined Cycle Units: Report generation for the combustion turbine (CT) and the steam turbine (CA) separately. If multiple energy sources are used, report each energy source separately. Report supplemental firing fuels in duct burners and/or auxiliary boilers under steam turbine code (CA).
- Pumped Storage Plants: Report net generation as a negative number in column g and report pumping energy in megawatthours in column h. Note that the net generation is equal to gross generation minus pumping energy.

ITEM-BY-ITEM INSTRUCTIONS continued

- Fuel consumption must be reported in the following units:
  - Solids – Tons
  - Liquids – Barrels
  - Gases – Thousands of cubic feet
- See table of unit conversion factors on page x.

Stocks at End of Reporting Month: column i.

- Report stocks only for the following fuels:
  - Coal; and
  - Petroleum products including petroleum coke.
- Include start-up and flame stabilization fuels. Make sure to report in the required units. See list of energy source codes and unit labels on page v.
- Report stocks at the plant level.
- Enter zero if a plant has no stocks.
- Fossil fuel stocks quantities held off-site that cannot be assigned to an individual plant are to be reported as stocks held at a central storage site. Each central storage site must be reported separately. New sites should be indicated in the Comments Section, located on page 1 of the form.

Heat Content Per Unit of Fuel: column j.

- Enter the gross or higher heating value per unit of fuel as burned. See the glossary for the definition of higher heating value. See the table of heating value ranges for each fuel (page x).
- If the fuel heat content cannot be reported "as burned," data may be obtained from the fuel supplier on an "as received" basis. If this is the case, please state so in the Comments Section.

Useful Thermal Output: column k.

- This column should only be completed by combined heat and power facilities.
- Useful Thermal Output (UTO) is the useful thermal energy produced by a cogeneration system that is used in a process other than the generation of electricity. UTO is measured in millions of Btus. Only combined heat and power facilities that produce both electricity and heat or steam for other purposes should report UTO data.
- The energy input (fuels) into a cogeneration system must equal the energy outputs (electricity, UTO, and losses). This can be expressed as:

Total Energy Input in million Btus = million Btus of Fuel Consumed for Power Generation **+**
million Btus of Useful Thermal Output **+**
million Btus of Losses

- If not directly metered, UTO can be estimated given the heat rate of the power generation unit within the cogeneration system when treated as a stand-alone unit, and the efficiency with which the UTO is produced. Given this information, UTO can be estimated using the following equation:

Total Energy Input = (Heat Rate x Kilowatthours generated) +
(UTO ÷ Boiler Efficiency) + Other Losses,

where Total Energy Input is the combined heat value of all fuels consumed in the cogeneration system.

GLOSSARY

Alternative Resource: A resource that the boiler is capable of burning but is not normally used.

Alternative Energy Source: An energy source that is not normally used, but may be from time to time. Report consumption and heating values for all alternative energy sources actually used. Report zero when the energy source is not used.

Btu: British Thermal Unit. The amount of energy required to raise the temperature of one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit.

Cogeneration: The production of electrical energy and another form of useful energy (such as heat or steam) through the sequential use of energy.

Cogeneration System: A system using a common energy source to produce both electricity and steam for other uses, resulting in increased fuel efficiency.

Combined Cycle: An electric generating technology in which electricity is produced from otherwise lost waste heat exiting from one or more gas (combustion) turbines. The exiting heat is routed to a conventional boiler or to a heat recovery steam generator for utilization by a steam turbine in the production of electricity. This process increases the efficiency of the electric generating unit.

Combined Heat and Power (CHP): Simultaneous production of electric power and other useful thermal energy (heat) for an industrial process, heating/cooling, or steam sales. Also referred to as cogeneration.

Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Plant: A plant designed to produce both heat and electricity from a single heat source. *Note:* This term is being used in place of the term "cogenerator" that was used by EIA in the past. CHP better describes the facilities because some of the plants included do not produce heat and power in a sequential fashion and, as a result, do not meet the legal definition of cogeneration specified in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA).

Consumption of Energy: The amount of a combustible fuel burned at an electric power plant or a combined heat and power plant. Also, for pumped storage facilities, the amount of pumping energy used (megawatthours), and for purchased steam or waste heat utilized, the Btu equivalent value.

Consumption of Fuel: The amount of fuel used for gross generation, providing standby service, start-up and/or flame stabilization.

Electric Power: The rate at which electric energy is transferred. Electric power is measured by capacity and is commonly expressed in megawatts (MW).

Electricity: A form of energy characterized by the presence and motion of elementary charged particles generated by friction, induction, or chemical change.

Electricity Generation: The process of producing electric energy or the amount of electric energy produced by transforming other forms of energy, commonly expressed in kilowatthours (kWh) or megawatthours (MWh).

Electric Power Plant: A station containing prime movers, electric generators, and auxiliary equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or fission energy into electric energy.

Energy Source: Any substance or natural phenomenon that can be consumed or transformed to supply heat or power. Examples include petroleum, coal, natural gas, nuclear, biomass, electricity, wind, sunlight, geothermal, water movement, and hydrogen in fuel cells. See the list of energy sources on page v.

Generator Nameplate Capacity (installed): The maximum rated output of a generator, prime mover, or other electric power production equipment under specific conditions designated by the manufacturer. Installed generator nameplate capacity is commonly expressed in megawatts and is usually indicated on a nameplate physically attached to the generator.

Gross Generation: The total amount of electric energy produced by generating units and measured at the generating terminal in kilowatthours or megawatthours.

Heat Content: The amount or number of British thermal units (Btu) produced by the combustion of fuel, measured in Btu/unit of measure.

GLOSSARY continued

Heat Rate: A measure of energy efficiency that defines how much fuel it takes to generate a kilowatthour of electricity. Commonly expressed as Btu per kilowatthour.

Higher (gross) Heating Value (HHV): The amount of heat produced in combustion, assuming the products (carbon dioxide and water) to be cooled to the initial temperature, so that the water is condensed to liquid. The lower heating value (LLV) is the HHV minus the latent heat of vaporization of the water.

Mcf: One thousand cubic feet.

MMBtu: One million Btu.

Net Generation: The amount of gross generation less the electrical energy consumed at the generating station(s) for station service or auxiliaries. *Note:* Electricity required for pumping at pumped-storage plants is regarded as electricity for station service and is deducted from gross generation.

Operable Unit: A unit that is available to provide electric power.

Operating Unit: A unit that is in operation at the beginning of the reporting period.

Prime Mover: The engine, turbine, water wheel, or similar machine that drives an electric generator; or, for reporting purposes, a device that converts energy to electricity directly (e.g., photovoltaic solar and fuel cells).

Process Steam: Steam used at an industrial combined heat and power plant, such as paper and pulp mills, refineries, and chemical plants for manufacturing processes.

Regulated Entity: For the purpose of EIA's data collection efforts, entities that either provide electricity within a designated franchised service area and/or file forms listed in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 18, part 141 are considered regulated entities. This includes investor-owned electric utilities that are subject to rate regulation, municipal utilities, federal and state power authorities, and rural electric cooperatives. Facilities that qualify as cogenerators or small power producers under the Public Utility Regulatory Power Act (PURPA) are not considered regulated entities.

Renewable Energy Resource: Energy resources that are naturally replenishing but flow-limited. They are virtually inexhaustible in duration but limited in the amount of energy that is available per unit of time. Renewable energy resources include: biomass, hydro, geothermal, solar, wind, ocean thermal, wave action, and tidal action.

Self-Generator: A plant whose primary product is not electric power, but does generate electricity for its own use or for sale on the grid; for example, industrial combined heat and power plants.

Start-up/Flame Stabilization Fuels: Any fuel used to initiate or sustain combustion or used to stabilize the height of flames once combustion is underway.

Steam for heating/cooling: Steam produced at a combined heat and power plant for the purpose of heating and/or cooling space, such as district heating systems.

Stocks of Fuel: A supply of fuel accumulated for future use. This includes coal and fuel oil stocks at the plant site, in coal cars, tanks, or barges at the plant site, or in separate storage sites.

Unregulated Entity: For the purpose of EIA's data collection efforts, entities that do not have a designated franchised service area and that do not file forms listed in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 18, part 141 are considered unregulated entities. This includes qualifying cogenerators, qualifying small power producers, and other generators that are not subject to rate regulation such as independent power producers.

Useful Thermal Output: The thermal energy made available in a combined-heat-and-power system for use in any industrial or commercial process, heating or cooling application, or delivered to other end users, i.e., total thermal energy made available for processes and applications other than electrical generation.

Watthour (Wh): The electrical energy unit of measure equal to one watt of power supplied to, or taken from, an electric circuit steadily for one hour.

UNIT CONVERSION CHART

The following table provides conversion factors from common units of measure to tons, barrels and thousands of cubic feet.

To convert to the indicated required unit from your units, multiply by the number in the multiplier column. For example, to convert from metric tons to tons, multiply by 0.9072.

Original Unit	Multiplier	Required Unit
Thousand tons	1000	tons
Metric tons	0.9072	tons
Pounds	0.0005	tons
Barrels Petroleum Coke	0.2	tons
Thousand barrels	1000	barrels
Therms (Natural Gas Only)	0.0971	thousand cubic feet (Mcf)
Cubic feet	0.001	thousand cubic feet (Mcf)
Million cubic feet	1000	thousand cubic feet (Mcf)
Decatherms	0.971	thousand cubic feet (Mcf)
Btus	0.000001	million Btu (MMBtu)
Kilowatthour	0.001	megawatthour
Barrels black liquor	0.231	tons black liquor
Gallons black liquor	0.021	tons black liquor

HEATING VALUE RANGES

Fuel Type	Description	BTU Low	BTU High
AB	Agricultural Byproducts/Straw/ Energy Crops	9.8	16.6
BFG	Blast-Furnance Gas	0.07	0.12
BIT	Bituminous Coal	20	29
BL	Black Liquor	10	14
DFO	Distillate Fuel Oil	5.5	6.2
GEO	Geothermal	0	0
JF	Jet Fuel	5	6
KER	Kerosene	5.6	6.1
LFG	Landfill Gas	0.3	0.6
LIG	Lignite	5.5	16.6
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste	9	12
NA	Not Available	0	0
NG	Natural Gas	0.8	1.1
NUC	Nuclear	0	0
OBG	Other BioMass Gases	0.36	1.6
OBL	Other BioMass Liquids	3.5	4
OBS	Other BioMass Solids	8	25
OG	Other Gas	0.32	3.3
OO	Other Oil	4	5.8
OTH	Other	0	0
PC	Petroleum Coke	24	30
PG	Propane	2.5	2.75
RFO	Residual Fuel Oil	5.8	6.8
SC	Coal Based Synfuel	10	35
SLW	Sludge Waste	10	16
SUB	Subbituminous Coal	15	23
SUN	Solar	0	0
TDF	Tires	16	32
WAT	Water	0	0
WDL	Wood/Wood Waste Liquids	8	14
WDS	Wood/Wood Waste Solids	7	18
WH	Waste Heat	0	0
WND	Wind	0	0
WO	Waste Oil	4	5.8
WOC	Waste/Other Coal	5.5	30

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SANCTIONS

The timely submission of Form EIA-906 by those required to report is mandatory under Section 13(b) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (FEAA) (Public Law 93-275), as amended. Failure to respond may result in a penalty of not more than $2,750 per day for each civil violation, or a fine of not more than $5,000 per day for each criminal violation. The government may bring a civil action to prohibit reporting violations, which may result in a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction without bond. In such civil action, the court may also issue mandatory injunctions commanding any person to comply with these reporting requirements. **Title 18 U.S.C. 1001 makes it a criminal offense for any person knowingly and willingly to make to any Agency or Department of the United States any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements as to any matter within its jurisdiction.**

REPORTING BURDEN

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1.4 hours per response for monthly respondents and 1.5 hours per response for annual respondents, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Energy Information Administration, Statistics and Methods Group, EI-70, 1000 Independence Avenue S.W., Forrestal Building, Washington, D.C. 20585-0670; and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503. A person is not required to respond to the collection of information unless the form displays a valid OMB number.

CONFIDENTIALITY

The EIA's provisions for confidentiality of the data elements are as follows:

1. The EIA is required to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any other Federal Agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE); to any Committee of Congress; the General Accounting Office; or to Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.
2. The information will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption in the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. §552, the DOE regulations 10 C.F.R. §1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. §1905.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. Respondents may be asked for additional information on how release of the designated confidential information would be likely to cause substantial competitive harm. The respondents are encouraged to provide a letter with their submission of data that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the confidential information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public. The letter would be kept on file to respond to requests for the information under the FOIA. A new justification is not needed each time information is submitted on an EIA form if the justification has not changed.

The information contained on this form relating to column i, Stocks at End of Reporting Period, will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. §552, the DOE Regulations, 10 C.F.R. §1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C., §1905. **The data reported on the Form EIA-906 not specifically stated in this section as confidential are not considered to be confidential.**

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RESPONSE DUE DATE: Please submit within three weeks after the receipt of the form.

SURVEY CONTACTS: Persons to contact with questions about this form.

Contact Person 1: Title:
Telephone:
Fax: E-mail:

Contact Person 2: Title:
Telephone:
Fax: E-mail:

REPORT FOR:

RESPONDENT NAME: **RESPONDENT ID:**

ADDRESS LINE 1:

ADDRESS LINE 2:

CITY: **STATE:** **ZIPCODE:**

COMMENTS AND SPECIAL INFORMATION

Insert below your comments and information on unusual values and special developments, such as the sale of a facility, or information that will not fit in the data entry areas.

DO YOU HAVE COMMENTS, QUESTIONS, OR CONCERNS?

THEN CONTACT EIA BEFORE SUBMITTING THIS FORM.

Non-Regulated: Contact Channele Carner at 202-287-1928
or Channele.Carner@eia.doe.gov

Regulated: Contact Melvin Johnson at 202-287-1754
or Melvin.Johnson@eia.doe.gov

U.S. Department of Energy Energy Information Administration Form EIA-906 (2003)	*POWER PLANT REPORT*	Form Approved OMB No. 1905-0129 Approval Expires 11/30/04
RESPONDENT NAME:	**RESPONDENT ID:**	**REPORTING PERIOD:**
TYPE OF RESPONDENT: REGULATED GENERATOR ( ) UNREGULATED GENERATOR ( )		**ANNUAL SUBMISSION**

PLANT NAME (a)	PLANT ID (b)	STATE (c)	PRIME MOVER TYPE (d)	ENERGY SOURCE (e)	GENERATOR NAMEPLATE CAPACITY (f)	GENERATION (g)	ENERGY SOURCE		HEAT CONTENT PER UNIT OF FUEL (j)	COGENERATORS ONLY USEFUL THERMAL OUTPUT FOR PROCESSES OTHER THAN POWER GENERATION (k)
							CONSUMED DURING REPORTING YEAR (h)	STOCKS AT END OF REPORTING YEAR (i)		
				If you used a fuel that is not pre-printed, report it in the blank row associated with each prime mover.	Report in Megawatts. Report one (1) value for each prime mover.	Cogenerators: Report gross generation. All Others: Report net generation Report in Megawatthours; one (1) value for each prime mover	If a pre-printed fuel was not used, enter a zero (0). Reporting units: Solids = Tons Liquids = Barrels Gases = Thousands of cubic feet	Report stocks at the plant level, not at the prime mover level.	Reporting units: Solids: Million Btu per ton Liquids: Million Btu per barrel Gases: Million Btu per thousand cubic feet	Report in million Btu. Report only one (1) value per plant. **Not sure what to report?** Contact: Channele Carner 202-287-1928 channele.carner@eia.doe.gov

Page **of**

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NOTICE: The timely submission of Form EIA-906 by those required to report is mandatory under Section 13(b) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (FEAA) (Public Law 93-275), as amended. Failure to respond may result in a penalty of not more than $2,750 per day for each civil violation, or a fine of not more than $5,000 per day for each criminal violation. The government may bring a civil action to prohibit reporting violations, which may result in a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction without bond. In such civil action, the court may also issue mandatory injunctions commanding any person to comply with these reporting requirements. A person is not required to respond to collection of information unless the form displays a valid OMB number. **Data reported in Column i, Stocks at End of Reporting Period, will be kept confidential**. **All other data are not confidential. Title 18 U.S.C. 1001 makes it a criminal offense for any person knowingly and willingly to make to any Agency or Department of the United States any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements as to any matter within its jurisdiction.**

RESPONSE DUE DATE: Please submit by the 10th working day following the close of the calendar month.

SURVEY CONTACTS: Persons to contact with questions about this form.

Contact Person 1: Title:
Telephone:
Fax: E-mail:

Contact Person 2: Title:
Telephone:
Fax: E-mail:

REPORT FOR:

RESPONDENT NAME: **RESPONDENT ID:**

ADDRESS LINE 1:

ADDRESS LINE 2:

CITY: **STATE:** **ZIPCODE:**

COMMENTS AND SPECIAL INFORMATION

Insert below your comments and information on unusual values and special developments, such as the sale of a facility, or information that will not fit in the data entry areas.

DO YOU HAVE COMMENTS, QUESTIONS, OR CONCERNS?

THEN CONTACT EIA BEFORE SUBMITTING THIS FORM.

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or Channele.Carner@eia.doe.gov

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RESPONDENT NAME:	RESPONDENT ID:	REPORTING PERIOD:
TYPE OF RESPONDENT: REGULATED GENERATOR ( ) UNREGULATED GENERATOR ( )		MONTHLY SUBMISSION

PLANT NAME (a)	PLANT ID (b)	STATE (c)	PRIME MOVER TYPE (d)	ENERGY SOURCE (e)	GENERATOR NAMEPLATE CAPACITY (f)	GENERATION (g)	ENERGY SOURCE		HEAT CONTENT PER UNIT OF FUEL (j)	COGENERATORS ONLY USEFUL THERMAL OUTPUT FOR PROCESSES OTHER THAN POWER GENERATION (k)
							CONSUMED DURING REPORTING MONTH (h)	STOCKS AT END OF REPORTING MONTH (i)		
				If you used a fuel that is not pre-printed, report it in the blank row associated with each prime mover.	Report in Megawatts. Report one (1) value for each prime mover.	Cogenerators: Report gross generation. All Others: Report net generation Report in Megawatthours; one (1) value for each prime mover	If a pre-printed fuel was not used, enter a zero (0). Reporting units: Solids = Tons Liquids = Barrels Gases = Thousands of cubic feet	Report stocks at the plant level, not at the prime mover level.	Reporting units: Solids: Million Btu per ton Liquids: Million Btu per barrel Gases: Million Btu per thousand cubic feet	Report in million Btu. Report only one (1) value per plant. **Not sure what to report?** Contact: Channele Carner 202-287-1928 channele.carner@eia.doe.gov

Page **of**